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EXAMINER				
MAL, KEVIN S				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/618,035

Applicant(s)

PRABHAKAR ET AL.

Examiner

KEVIN S. MAI

Art Unit

2456

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 November 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 31-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 31-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/CDC)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action has been issued in response to Applicant's Request for Continued Examination filed November 13, 2008.
2. Claims 31, 37, 42 and 43 have been amended. Claims 31-48 have been examined and are pending.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed November 13, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
4. Applicant's arguments with respect to Nielsen and Teare failing to disclose URLs stored in a cookie have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
5. Applicant's arguments with respect to Nielsen and Teare failing to disclose redirection of only invalid URLs have been considered but they are not persuasive. Nielsen discloses this feature in figure 5. Figure 5 shows that all URLs are checked with the cache to see if they match any of the known misspellings, this step is seen to be determining whether the URL request is valid or not. If the URL is not found it is determined valid and issued accordingly, however it is found it is determined to be invalid and then redirected to be corrected. Thus it is seen that valid URLs are not redirected to be corrected while invalid URLs are redirected to be corrected. As such Nielsen discloses redirection of only invalid URLs.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. In view of the arguments made the pending claim rejections under 35 USC § 112 have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

7. In view of the amendments made to claim 31 the pending claim rejections under 35 USC § 101 have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claims 31-33, 36-39, 42-45 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat. No. 5892919 to Nielsen (hereinafter “Nielsen”) and further in view of US Pub. No. 2008/0195754 to Cuomo et al. (hereinafter “Cuomo”).

11. **As to Claim 31, Nielsen discloses a system for translating domain names comprising: a Uniform Resource Locater (URL) detection module, configured to:**

receive a URL request by a user to access a destination fully qualified domain name (FQDN) (Figure 4 of Nielsen discloses a user issuing a GET command for a network address such as a URL (400), then figure 5 discloses looking up the issued URL in the spell check cache (500). As such it is seen that because the invention looks up the issued URL in its spell check cache, that it must have received the issued URL), **and**

Nielsen does not explicitly disclose **determine that the URL request is an invalid URL request when the URL request is inconsistent with a predefined URL [stored in a cookie]** (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses checking to see if the issued URL is found in the spell check cache. If it is not found the GET command is issued with the URL as is, however if it is found in the spell check cache it is determined that the current URL is invalid and must be processed (500,505));

a URL redirection module, configured to:

receive the invalid URL request from the URL detection module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses processing the requested URL to see if it can find the associated correct URL (515,520). This is seen to be part of the FQDN mapping module. Since the FQDN mapping module receives the requested URL for processing it is seen that another component must have

redirected the URL to the FQDN mapping module. As such it is further seen that that component must have received the invalid URL request as well), **and redirect the invalid URL request to a FQDN translation module** (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses processing the requested URL to see if it can find the associated correct URL (515,520). This is seen to be part of the FQDN mapping module. Since the FQDN mapping module receives the requested URL for processing it is seen that another component must have redirected the URL to the FQDN mapping module); **and the FQDN translation module, configured to: translate the invalid URL request to a target valid FQDN using a FQDN mapping module** (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses returning the correct URL from the originally invalid URL and then issuing that URL instead of the original URL (545, 550). Thus it is seen that the invalid URL has been translated to the correct URL), **wherein the FQDN mapping module is stored on a computer readable storage medium** (Column 5 lines 10-20 of Nielsen disclose memory media will contain the program information for controlling the computer to enable the computer to perform its functions in accordance with the invention).

Nielsen does not explicitly disclose the predefined URLs being stored in cookies.

Nielsen discloses using cookies for authentication and tracking in column 7 lines 36-40.

Nielsen does not explicitly disclose the cookies being used to store address information, however, Cuomo discloses cookies contain a range of URLs for which they are valid and are used to keep track of a user's patterns and preferences. Thus it is seen that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the cookies disclosed by Nielsen for storing address information because they are already known in the art to do so.

Furthermore it would be obvious to use the URLs stored in the cookies in Nielsen's system because they represent the websites that a user frequents.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the translation system as disclosed by Nielsen, with using the URLs in the cookies as disclosed by Cuomo. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine to improve translation for sites that a user frequents. Nielsen's invention is directed toward aiding a user in accessing the correct website despite misspellings as such it would be beneficial for the system to use the cookie's URL data to know which sites the user frequents most often and as such would most likely intend to go to in the case of a misspelling.

12. **As to Claim 32**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 31, **further comprising:**

a FQDN default setter configured to provide a default target valid FQDN, wherein the FQDN default setter is used by the FQDN mapping module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses if the invention is unable to conclusively correct the invalid URL it will return a page to the user with the candidate URL and a request for other candidates. This is seen to be a default target valid FQDN, as it is the default if the correction to the invalid URL is not readily available).

13. **As to Claim 33**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 31, **wherein the FQDN mapping module is configured to provide a mapping between the invalid URL request and the target valid FQDN** (Figure 3 of Nielsen discloses a table that holds the invalid URLs and the correct URLs that they have been mapped to and then figure 5

discloses returning the correct URL from the originally invalid URL (545). This is seen to be having provided a mapping between the invalid URL and target valid FQDN).

14. **As to Claim 36**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 31, **wherein the URL detection module, the URL redirection module, and the FQDN translation module execute in a browser** (Column 5 lines 20-25 of Nielsen disclose the user's computing device running a network browser such as a WWW browser software. Then column 2 lines 55-60 disclose the spell checking will transparently correct the URL and instruct the browser to return the document addressed by the corrected URL. Since the spell checker is able to instruct the browser it is seen to be executing inside the browser. As such it is seen that all associated modules are executing within the browser).

15. **As to Claim 37**, Nielsen discloses **a method for translating domain names, comprising:**
receiving, by a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) detection module, a URL request from a user to access a destination fully qualified domain name (FQDN) (Figure 4 of Nielsen discloses a user issuing a GET command for a network address such as a URL (400), then figure 5 discloses looking up the issued URL in the spell check cache (500). As such it is seen that because the invention looks up the issued URL in its spell check cache, that it must have received the issued URL), **and**
Nielsen does not explicitly disclose **determining, by the URL detection module that the URL request is an invalid URL request when the URL request is inconsistent with a predefined**

URL [stored in a cookie](Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses checking to see if the issued URL is found in the spell check cache. If it is not found the GET command is issued with the URL as is, however if it is found in the spell check cache it is determined that the current URL is invalid and must be processed (500,505));

receiving, by a URL redirection module, the invalid URL request from the URL detection module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses processing the requested URL to see if it can find the associated correct URL (515,520). This is seen to be part of the FQDN mapping module. Since the FQDN mapping module receives the requested URL for processing it is seen that another component must have redirected the URL to the FQDN mapping module. As such it is further seen that that component must have received the invalid URL request as well);

redirecting, by the URL redirection module, the invalid URL request to a FQDN translation module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses processing the requested URL to see if it can find the associated correct URL (515,520). This is seen to be part of the FQDN mapping module. Since the FQDN mapping module receives the requested URL for processing it is seen that another component must have redirected the URL to the FQDN mapping module);

translating, by the FQDN translation module, the invalid URL request to a target valid FQDN using a FQDN mapping module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses returning the correct URL from the originally invalid URL and then issuing that URL instead of the original URL (545, 550). Thus it is seen that the invalid URL has been translated to the correct URL); **and**

directing the user to a web site associated with the target valid FQDN (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses returning the correct URL from the originally invalid URL and then issuing that URL

instead of the original URL (545, 550). Thus it is seen that the invalid URL has been translated to the correct URL, which was then issued).

Nielsen does not explicitly disclose the predefined URLs being stored in cookies.

Nielsen discloses using cookies for authentication and tracking in column 7 lines 36-40.

Nielsen does not explicitly disclose the cookies being used to store address information, however, Cuomo discloses cookies contain a range of URLs for which they are valid and are used to keep track of a user's patterns and preferences. Thus it is seen that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the cookies disclosed by Nielsen for storing address information because they are already known in the art to do so. Furthermore it would be obvious to use the URLs stored in the cookies in Nielsen's system because they represent the websites that a user frequents.

Examiner recites the same rationale to combine used in claim 1.

16. **As to Claim 38**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 37, **further comprising:**

providing a default target valid FQDN by a FQDN default setter, wherein the FQDN default setter is used by the FQDN mapping module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses if the invention is unable to conclusively correct the invalid URL it will return a page to the user with the candidate URL and a request for other candidates. This is seen to be a default target valid FQDN, as it is the default if the correction to the invalid URL is not readily available).

17. **As to Claim 39**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 37, wherein the **FQDN mapping module is configured to provide a mapping between the invalid URL request and the target valid FQDN** (Figure 3 of Nielsen discloses a table that holds the invalid URLs and the correct URLs that they have been mapped to and then figure 5 discloses returning the correct URL from the originally invalid URL (545). This is seen to be having provided a mapping between the invalid URL and target valid FQDN).

18. **As to Claim 42**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 37, wherein the **URL detection module, the URL redirection module, and the FQDN translation module execute in a browser** (Column 5 lines 20-25 of Nielsen disclose the user's computing device running a network browser such as a WWW browser software. Then column 2 lines 55-60 disclose the spell checking will transparently correct the URL and instruct the browser to return the document addressed by the corrected URL. Since the spell checker is able to instruct the browser it is seen to be executing inside the browser. As such it is seen that all associated modules are executing within the browser).

19. **As to Claim 43**, Nielsen discloses a **computer readable medium comprising executable instructions for translating domain names by:**
receiving, by a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) detection module, a URL request from a user to access a destination fully qualified domain name (FQDN) (Figure 4 of Nielsen discloses a user issuing a GET command for a network address such as a URL (400), then figure 5 discloses looking up the issued URL in the spell check cache (500). As such it is seen that

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because the invention looks up the issued URL in its spell check cache, that it must have received the issued URL), and

Nielsen does not explicitly disclose **determining, by the URL detection module that the URL request is an invalid URL request when the URL request is inconsistent with a predefined URL [stored in a cookie]**(Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses checking to see if the issued URL is found in the spell check cache. If it is not found the GET command is issued with the URL as is, however if it is found in the spell check cache it is determined that the current URL is invalid and must be processed (500,505));

receiving, by a URL redirection module, the invalid URL request from the URL detection module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses processing the requested URL to see if it can find the associated correct URL (515,520). This is seen to be part of the FQDN mapping module. Since the FQDN mapping module receives the requested URL for processing it is seen that another component must have redirected the URL to the FQDN mapping module. As such it is further seen that that component must have received the invalid URL request as well;

redirecting, by the URL redirection module, the invalid URL request to a FQDN translation module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses processing the requested URL to see if it can find the associated correct URL (515,520). This is seen to be part of the FQDN mapping module. Since the FQDN mapping module receives the requested URL for processing it is seen that another component must have redirected the URL to the FQDN mapping module);

translating, by the FQDN translation module, the invalid URL request to a target valid FQDN using a FQDN mapping module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses returning the correct

URL from the originally invalid URL and then issuing that URL instead of the original URL (545, 550). Thus it is seen that the invalid URL has been translated to the correct URL); **and directing the user to a web site associated with the target valid FQDN** (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses returning the correct URL from the originally invalid URL and then issuing that URL instead of the original URL (545, 550). Thus it is seen that the invalid URL has been translated to the correct URL, which was then issued).

Nielsen does not explicitly disclose the predefined URLs being stored in cookies.

Nielsen discloses using cookies for authentication and tracking in column 7 lines 36-40.

Nielsen does not explicitly disclose the cookies being used to store address information, however, Cuomo discloses cookies contain a range of URLs for which they are valid and are used to keep track of a user's patterns and preferences. Thus it is seen that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the cookies disclosed by Nielsen for storing address information because they are already known in the art to do so. Furthermore it would be obvious to use the URLs stored in the cookies in Nielsen's system because they represent the websites that a user frequents.

Examiner recites the same rationale to combine used in claim 1.

20. **As to Claim 44**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 43, **further comprising:**

providing a default target valid FQDN by a FQDN default setter, wherein the FQDN default setter is used by the FQDN mapping module (Figure 5 of Nielsen discloses if the invention is unable to conclusively correct the invalid URL it will return a page to the user with

the candidate URL and a request for other candidates. This is seen to be a default target valid FQDN, as it is the default if the correction to the invalid URL is not readily available).

21. **As to Claim 45**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 43, **wherein the FQDN mapping module is configured to provide a mapping between the invalid URL request and the target valid FQDN** (Figure 3 of Nielsen discloses a table that holds the invalid URLs and the correct URLs that they have been mapped to and then figure 5 discloses returning the correct URL from the originally invalid URL (545). This is seen to be having provided a mapping between the invalid URL and target valid FQDN).

22. **As to Claim 48**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 43, **wherein the URL detection module, the URL redirection module, and the FQDN translation module execute in a browser** (Column 5 lines 20-25 of Nielsen disclose the user's computing device running a network browser such as a WWW browser software. Then column 2 lines 55-60 disclose the spell checking will transparently correct the URL and instruct the browser to return the document addressed by the corrected URL. Since the spell checker is able to instruct the browser it is seen to be executing inside the browser. As such it is seen that all associated modules are executing within the browser).

23. Claims 34, 35, 40, 41, 46 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nielsen-Cuomo and further in view of US Pat. 6151624 to Teare et al. (hereinafter "Teare").

24. **As to Claim 34**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 31. Nielsen-Cuomo does not explicitly disclose **wherein the URL request comprises an alias, wherein the alias is stored in the FQDN mapping module.**

However, Teare discloses this (Figure 6 of Teare discloses receiving a real name entry in a browser's network address field (602) and then looking up the real name in an override table (606). The override table is shown in figure 10 to map addresses to specific URLs)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the system of claim 1 as disclosed by Nielsen-Cuomo, with having the URL request comprise an alias and having the alias be stored in the mapping module disclosed by Teare. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine because it is desirable to have a way to access information available over the Web using a natural language word or "real" name associated with the information (column 4 lines 4-6 of Teare).

25. **As to Claim 35**, Nielsen-Cuomo-Teare discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 34, **wherein the FQDN mapping module comprises a mapping of the alias to the target valid FQDN** (Figure 6 of Teare discloses receiving a real name entry in a browser's network address field (602) and then looking up the real name in an override table (606). The override table is shown in figure 10 to map addresses to specific URLs).

Examiner recites the same rationale to combine used in claim 34.

26. **As to Claim 40**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 37. Nielsen-Cuomo does not explicitly disclose **wherein the URL request comprises an alias, wherein the alias is stored in the FQDN mapping module.**

However, Teare discloses this (Figure 6 of Teare discloses receiving a real name entry in a browser's network address field (602) and then looking up the real name in an override table (606). The override table is shown in figure 10 to map addresses to specific URLs)

Examiner recites the same rationale to combine used in claim 34.

27. **As to Claim 41**, Nielsen-Cuomo-Teare discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 40, **wherein the FQDN mapping module comprises a mapping of the alias to the target valid FQDN** (Figure 6 of Teare discloses receiving a real name entry in a browser's network address field (602) and then looking up the real name in an override table (606). The override table is shown in figure 10 to map addresses to specific URLs).

Examiner recites the same rationale to combine used in claim 34.

28. **As to Claim 46**, Nielsen-Cuomo discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 43. Nielsen-Cuomo does not explicitly disclose **wherein the URL request comprises an alias, wherein the alias is stored in the FQDN mapping module.**

However, Teare discloses this (Figure 6 of Teare discloses receiving a real name entry in a browser's network address field (602) and then looking up the real name in an override table (606). The override table is shown in figure 10 to map addresses to specific URLs)

Examiner recites the same rationale to combine used in claim 34.

29. **As to Claim 47**, Nielsen-Cuomo-Teare discloses the invention as claimed as described in claim 46, **wherein the FQDN mapping module comprises a mapping of the alias URL request to the target valid FQDN** (Figure 6 of Teare discloses receiving a real name entry in a browser's network address field (602) and then looking up the real name in an override table (606). The override table is shown in figure 10 to map addresses to specific URLs).

Examiner recites the same rationale to combine used in claim 34.

Conclusion

30. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KEVIN S. MAI whose telephone number is (571)270-5001. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30 - 5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

KSM

/Yasin M Barqadle/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456